

right and left. The correspondents surged after him through the door. As he started to mount the stairs a Frenchman called out in his own tongue: "What happened, Mr. Witte?"

"PAS UN SOU!"

The great bear of Russia turned. His eyes were bright, his gray hair was tumbled, he looked like a strong man who has been through a fight and wants rest.

"But indemnity? Indemnity?" cried a dozen in Russian, French, English.

"Pas un sou!" said Witte, hammering every word.

"Vive la Russie! Vive la Russie!" yelled the Frenchmen. The Germans, the Russians, even the Italians took it up. Witte bowed but did not smile. He turned, and climbed the stairs. At the door of his room he met Gen. Yermoloff. The statesman threw his arm over the shoulder of the soldier and the door closed behind them.

WITTE KISSES ROSEN.

News came up from Kittery later how Witte and Rosen had passed the bridge from the navy yard. They were both smiling broadly, but as white as sheets. As the automobile shot across the bridge Witte was seen to lean over, seize Rosen in his arms, and kiss him on both cheeks, Russian fashion. The squad of correspondents standing by the gate ran forward, certain that there was big news, but the chauffeur waved his hand at them and put on all power.

As the day went on the Wentworth settled down to debate whether this was a pusillanimous backdown on the part of Japan or a great display of magnanimity. The summer people of the hotel and the afternoon visitors from Portsmouth collected bets and chafed the correspondents, for the educated talent has all been on the wrong side. Nine-tenths at the time ninety-nine one-hundredths of the correspondents, the financial agents and the international spies have been cocksure that it was war. The pikers, the visitors, the rank outsiders have scoffed at this opinion.

"They'll make peace somehow," they have said all along. This was their day of triumph.

Witte and Rosen had only come up for luncheon. The Japanese remained at the navy yard. Before 2 o'clock the Russian envoys, still grinning, but a great deal more calm, had started back. No Japanese official was about the hotel except little Hinrichs, who mooned about and talked in affected tones to the Japanese correspondents.

PEACE BELLS RINGING.

The afternoon came off sweet and balmy after the gloomy morning. It was nearly 4 o'clock when the old Paul Revere bell in St. John's Church, Portsmouth, sent its faint tinkling across the green hills and the winding river to the Wentworth. It was ringing for peace, as it has rung after five wars of the republic.

A minute or two later, and every bell in town joined in. Then the factory whistles, the steamer whistles, and the strains took it up along the river. The sounds blended by distance made a pleasant harmony, so that guests unacquainted with Portsmouth thought that it was a chime of bells. Kittery came in. Even little New Castle started the bell in the old Congregational Church.

Secretary Peirce, it appears, had telephoned to the Mayor and asked him to "whoop her up." Portsmouth had the news already, but was waiting for official notice. When the fire bells joined the church bells people ran out into the street asking where the fire was. The police and the evening newspapers were on hand to inform. Policeman Pelham at the Square assured the people that there was peace and that it would be known as the "Peace of Portsmouth." There was some cheering at this. Then leading citizens persuaded the crowd to stay till the official automobiles passed down Main street. So, when at half past 5 the envoys passed there was a respectable border on the sidewalks and cheering all along the line.

Even the farmhouses had it. At the farm of the Little Duck Pond on the Portsmouth-Wentworth road the farmer had his family and his help on a hayrack to wave hats and cheer.

JAPS ALSO CHEERED.

The departure of Komura and Takahira had been telephoned from Kittery to the Wentworth, so that they were waiting on the piazza—summer girls, summer men, reporters, correspondents, telegraph operators, bellboys, clerk—every one. The red auto came over the bridge to the carriage drive, and the crowd raised hats and cheered again and again.

Perhaps the noise was not so spontaneous as that for Mr. Witte, who is a personal favorite aside from his cause, but it was just as loud. Komura hardly noticed it at all. There was just a bit of a smile under his heavy mustache. Takahira raised his hat, a trifle. Sato bowed. A dozen hands stretched out to them, but they pushed on to the elevator. Only Sato lingered for the most important of his famous official statements. He laughed aloud as the correspondents shoved him into the bandstand, where all could hear.

If the lobby of the Wentworth was lively before, it is a hubbub to-night. On either side a dozen operators from two telegraph companies are clicking out messages to the five continents and the islands of the sea. The women are all out. This evening's parade is a part of history and as it is their last chance there is a great display of silks, laces and foreign orders.

To-morrow, a good number of the correspondents, some of the attaches and most of the summer guests will get out—if the hotel can handle their baggage. If the completion of the treaty is likely to take more than a week, the staying guests will be moved into the annex now occupied by the Russians.

PORTSMOUTH WANTS THE FAME.

The Wentworth's day of glory is over. Portsmouth, capital of the world for a month, is going to celebrate later with fireworks, parades and speeches. If this is not named the "Treaty of Portsmouth"

Simplicity. Results.

These are the infallible earmarks of a Library Bureau card or filing system.

Library Bureau
316 Broadway

Some one or other is going to be very popular in New Hampshire. The natives refused to be satisfied to-day until the evening newspapers came out with a statement from Mr. Peirce which affirmed that the city's name would be tied tight to the treaty.

They were talking in the palm garden to-night of that little scene in the lobby when the great news was flashed to us—of how people act at such a crisis, of how one feature flashes out upon one man and another upon another. The issue of peace or war had been a vital thing to us here, the responsibility for 100,000 lives in Manchuria weighed on our imaginations.

One correspondent, and he not the most sentimental person in the world, told how he had finished his first despatch and stopped to find the tears rolling down his face.

In the loosening of tongues which followed the first few seconds of astonished silence one summer guest was heard to say to another: "Come on, Jack, let's have the first drink to peace." One remembered that he had seen a naval ensign, stationed here as boss of the official launch, drawing his sword back and forth in his scabbard. Another marked two summer girls who fell on each other's necks and cried together, "Oh, won't Mr. Takahira be pleased."

The Russian secretaries and attaches dined to-night with Secretary and Mrs. Peirce. This was all according to program. The Japs are to dine there to-morrow night, but it came in very pat that the Russians should be celebrating. One would think that Russia had won this war, so high are the spirits of the Slavs, so low those of the Orientals. Word comes out of the navy yard that the Japanese luncheon, which had been rather a merry affair on previous days of the conference, was gloomy and silent. On the other hand the three Russian secretaries, who lunched at the navy yard while the envoys returned to the hotel, were clapping each other on the back and pledging Russia in champagne.

PEACE EFFECT IN JAPAN.

Dr. Asakawa, professor of Oriental history at Dartmouth and the author of a work on the causes of the present war, has been at the Wentworth for several days, watching the course of events. He said to-day:

"I am frank to say that I am disappointed. All of the unofficial Japanese feel as I do. Perhaps I am more hopeful than the rest. I realize that Japan has won everything which she went to war to gain. While we were entitled to indemnity and Sakhalin, a continuation of the war would have meant only a fight for territory and treasure. In addition to all that, we have won prestige. The world seems to have forgotten that before the war Japan was hardly reckoned with as a Power, and that she comes out of it a first class Power. As for the money, we will get it back in increased trade. There will be a great era of national expansion."

"Nevertheless, I fear the result at home. If we are disappointed here, who have followed the negotiations and known how hardly our point have been won, what will be the effect when this is suddenly sprung on the nation? It may mean the downfall of the Elder Statesmen. It will certainly mean a grave upheaval in Japanese politics."

"But the fact remains that Japan has not only saved her national existence but has leaped from obscurity into national power. And this war will not have to be fought over again, as was the Sino-Japanese war."

JAPS DEPREESSED; RUSSIANS JUBILANT.

The Japanese are all depressed. They are sitting about the lobbies talking it over in whispers and they refuse to be congratulated. The best they will say is that they are glad the war is over. The Russians, on the other hand, act like victors, and are shaking hands and drinking toasts to the Emperor. The universal feeling among diplomats, guests and correspondents is that Russia has won a great victory.

GOV. McLANE SELLS CIGARS.

This historic day has not been without its joke. The attendants at the cigar counter are not all renowned for their affability. To-day Gov. McLane of New Hampshire was looking for a newspaper. The boy did not have time to pay attention to him, so the Governor, being in a hurry, rushed behind the counter and began to go over the papers himself. A guest of the hotel happened along.

"Hey," he called over the counter to the Governor, "give us two mild Panetes."

The Governor reached into the case and pulled out two 15-centers.

"How much?" asked the guest. "Fifty cents apiece," said the Governor, smiling. He thought the guest would see the point, but he didn't. He had been too long a guest at the Wentworth. He whistled, but laid down a dollar, pocketed the cigars and went away. Gov. McLane is going to give the 70 cents to charity.

It is remarked to-night that Portsmouth luck is with her to the last gasp. For Mr. Denison, who is perhaps the first American to draw up a treaty for a first class foreign power, was born at Lancaster, only a few miles away. Denison was graduated from Columbia Law School, went to Japan thirty-six years ago, and has been in the foreign land for twenty-five years.

When he began his work Japan knew but little about diplomacy and less about international law. In a sense he was her tutor in both. Japan kept foreigners strictly out of her army and navy in this war. Denison is the only Caucasian who has had an important part in the whole business. From a rather unconsidered figure in the negotiations he comes at once to major prominence.

TOOK 88 DAYS TO BRING PEACE

ROOSEVELT'S FIRST STEP WAS TAKEN ON JUNE 2.

History of the Activities of the President to Bring the Belligerents Together and Their Successful Ending—A Momentous Diplomatic Document.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Just eighty-eight days have elapsed since President Roosevelt took his first step in his plan for peace, although that first step was not really the initial one. It was on June 2 that President Roosevelt summoned Count Cassini to the White House. He discussed the situation with the Russian diplomat, asking his opinion on his Government's attitude, talking as he had talked with Minister Takahira concerning the situation.

To Count Cassini he expressed the opinion that the war should end. All this followed closely the engagement in the Sea of Japan, when the Russian fleet was annihilated. It was not the President's first step toward peace, although the prospects at that time were far brighter than when he tried before. As long ago as February the President, learned from Minister Takahira substantially what terms Japan would accept. At that time the main point for which Japan contended were the integrity of Manchuria and Japanese preponderance in Korea. No indemnity was demanded. The President, with no advice or suggestion attached, sent the terms to Russia.

The St. Petersburg Government, with its feet in the Indian Ocean, refused to consider peace. The fleet sailed on and was completely defeated. A week passed and President Roosevelt decided to act. On June 2 he expressed his opinion to Count Cassini. A day or two later, firm in his intentions, and sure, by direct correspondence, of the support of France and Germany, he instructed Mr. Meyer, the American Ambassador at St. Petersburg, to ask an audience with the Czar.

A long despatch giving detailed instructions as to what to say went to Mr. Meyer and on June 7 he was received at Tsarskoe-Selo. By rearrangement the Czar on the same day received a letter from Emperor William. The Kaiser voiced sentiments similar to those of President Roosevelt and, influenced by the heads of two great nations, the Czar consented to join in a conference with the Japanese.

Sure of the Czar and of the support of the scene of history making incidents. Minister Takahira called almost daily, and a personal correspondence between the German Emperor and the President was carried on through Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German Ambassador. Mr. Jusemard, the French Ambassador, was a frequent caller, and France's support was active, although France, as Russia's ally and good friend, could not be so free as the Kaiser in urging the Czar to end the war.

Sure of his ground, for Japan had all along agreed to hold a conference if Russia's consent could be gained, the President on June 8 sent an identical note to Tokio and St. Petersburg containing the formal proposition for peace. Mr. Griescom, the United States Minister at Tokio, was told to present the note to the Japanese Government and to say that an exact copy had been sent to the Russian Government. He was instructed further to say that as soon as each Government had received the agreement the text would be made public in Washington.

On June 9 the note was made public. On the following day (Saturday, June 10) the Japanese acceptance of the President's proposal was received. The Russian reply did not come on that day, nor on the next—Sunday. At that time, when the situation was infinitely critical, there was much anxiety. On Monday, the 12th, however, Count Cassini called at the White House and personally, as well as orally, presented Russia's reply. Like the Japanese answer, it was favorable.

But Count Cassini only told the President that Russia had accepted, and there was nothing in black and white to show Russia's sincerity. This aroused the suspicion of the Japanese, and again there was anxiety. But on the day following the written Russian answer was handed to Mr. Meyer at the Foreign Office in St. Petersburg.

Then came the question of selecting a place for the meeting. Washington was thought well of, but neither country suggested it. Russia desired Paris, Japan wanted Chefoo. Neither was acceptable to the other. Geneva was considered; the President mentioned The Hague, but the matter finally simmered down to an agreement on Washington, and announcement of this was made on June 15.

Then it became apparent that Washington in summer was not a fit place for holding a long conference, and it was decided to hold the session at Portsmouth.

The question of the personality of the plenipotentiaries hung on for a long time, until finally Japan named Komura and Takahira and Russia Neldoff and Rosen. Later Neldoff was replaced by Witte as the senior Russian plenipotentiary. The two countries agreed that the conference should begin early in August. The Japanese envoys were the first to assemble in New York and the Russians followed. They were all presented to the President and made their way to Portsmouth to fight it out by themselves.

Throughout the pre-conference negotiations there was never a serious hitch. At one time it was said that the Russians would have plenipotentiaries that they would be only messengers to transmit the Japanese peace terms from America to Russia. This was, however, dispelled by subsequent events.

An identical note sent to Japan and Russia containing the President's proposal is a model of diplomatic correspondence, and now has a great historical value. It is as follows:

"The President feels that the time has come when in the interest of all mankind he must endeavor to see if it is not possible to bring to an end the terrible and lamentable conflict now being waged. With both Russia and Japan the United States has inherited ties of friendship and good will. It hopes for the prosperity and welfare of each, and it feels that the progress of the world is set back by the war between those two great nations."

"The President accordingly urges the Russian and Japanese Governments, not only for their own sakes, but in the interest of the whole civilized world, to open direct negotiations for peace with each other. The President suggests that those peace negotiations be conducted directly and exclusively between the belligerents, and in other words, that there may be a meeting of Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries or delegates without any intermediary, in order to see if it is not possible for those representatives of the two Powers to agree to terms of peace. The President earnestly asks that the Russian Government do now agree to such a meeting, and is asking the Japanese Government likewise to agree to it. While the President does not feel that any intermediary should be called in with respect to the peace negotiations themselves, he is entirely willing to do what he properly can, if the two Powers concerned feel that his services will be of aid, in arranging the preliminaries as to the time and place of meeting. But if even these preliminaries can be arranged directly between the two Powers, or in any other way, the President will be glad, as his sole purpose is to bring about a meeting which the whole civilized world will pray may result in peace."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The first news of the agreement between the Russian and Japanese peace envoys was astounding to Washington. No one expected an agreement to-day, if at all, and the concessions made by the Japanese caused great surprise.

Among the few diplomats in Washington and in Government circles great gratification was expressed.

It is agreed that one of the greatest diplomatic moves the world ever knew has been successful, and unlimited praise is given to President Roosevelt.

Officials of the State Department, reticent until official details are known, do not withhold expressions of delight that the war is over.

An armistice is the next step, and it is expected here that that question will be quickly settled. Hostilities will cease at once, and it is likely that the belligerent armies will soon withdraw.

The operations of the armies have made Manchuria a barren waste, and it will be the work of months for thousands of Chinese to repair the damage.

That the Japanese have earned the praise of the world is the opinion here. To them it is considered belongs the credit for bringing an end to the war. The cry that Japan's resources are exhausted will probably be raised, but it is beyond doubt that Japan's credit is still good and that she could have gone on fighting.

"Mr. Witte has won a great diplomatic victory, so great that it has staggered even him, but the Japanese have won a victory for humanity," is the way one Government official expressed it to-day.

The generous concessions of Japan are lauded in Washington. Her waiver of indemnity is most surprising. The cost to Japan has been enormous and it was generally thought she was entitled to some reimbursement.

Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte expressed his great satisfaction that peace was assured. He said:

"The result of the negotiations at Portsmouth, will be a source of happiness to the whole civilized world, and can hardly fail to earn for our own Government general approbation and gratitude."

Mr. Loomis, Acting Secretary of State, said:

"A great service has been rendered to all mankind by the President. He has done many useful and excellent things, but nothing greater than this."

"It is difficult at this time to measure accurately the profound and wide sweeping importance of his efforts. The outcome is a tribute to his strength of purpose, to his faith and to the power of his personality."

"The President has personally done much to bring about this much desired peaceful settlement of the war in the Far East than the world knows or perhaps will ever know."

"All the credit and gratitude that can be justly be bestowed upon a man who, in the face of dire difficulties and manifold discouragements, singled handed leads two great warring nations into peaceful ways, should generously and unreservedly be given him."

"His achievement is as splendid as it is unique."

Secretary Wilson said:

"The peace conference and its results are due to President Roosevelt and his genius for doing great things at the right time."

Senator Foraker of the Foreign Relations Committee said:

"I think the President, the whole country and all the world are to be congratulated. Japan is entitled to the highest praise for her generosity in the matter, but her willingness to make peace was perhaps her greatest achievement. Without that the splendid management of the whole matter by President Roosevelt. His action is without precedent and he is entitled to and will receive the very highest credit. I sincerely hope that the peace will be enduring."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The first news of the agreement between the Russian and Japanese peace envoys was astounding to Washington. No one expected an agreement to-day, if at all, and the concessions made by the Japanese caused great surprise.

Among the few diplomats in Washington and in Government circles great gratification was expressed.

It is agreed that one of the greatest diplomatic moves the world ever knew has been successful, and unlimited praise is given to President Roosevelt.

Officials of the State Department, reticent until official details are known, do not withhold expressions of delight that the war is over.

An armistice is the next step, and it is expected here that that question will be quickly settled. Hostilities will cease at once, and it is likely that the belligerent armies will soon withdraw.

The operations of the armies have made Manchuria a barren waste, and it will be the work of months for thousands of Chinese to repair the damage.

That the Japanese have earned the praise of the world is the opinion here. To them it is considered belongs the credit for bringing an end to the war. The cry that Japan's resources are exhausted will probably be raised, but it is beyond doubt that Japan's credit is still good and that she could have gone on fighting.

"Mr. Witte has won a great diplomatic victory, so great that it has staggered even him, but the Japanese have won a victory for humanity," is the way one Government official expressed it to-day.

The generous concessions of Japan are lauded in Washington. Her waiver of indemnity is most surprising. The cost to Japan has been enormous and it was generally thought she was entitled to some reimbursement.

Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte expressed his great satisfaction that peace was assured. He said:

"The result of the negotiations at Portsmouth, will be a source of happiness to the whole civilized world, and can hardly fail to earn for our own Government general approbation and gratitude."

Mr. Loomis, Acting Secretary of State, said:

"A great service has been rendered to all mankind by the President. He has done many useful and excellent things, but nothing greater than this."

"It is difficult at this time to measure accurately the profound and wide sweeping importance of his efforts. The outcome is a tribute to his strength of purpose, to his faith and to the power of his personality."

"The President has personally done much to bring about this much desired peaceful settlement of the war in the Far East than the world knows or perhaps will ever know."

"All the credit and gratitude that can be justly be bestowed upon a man who, in the face of dire difficulties and manifold discouragements, singled handed leads two great warring nations into peaceful ways, should generously and unreservedly be given him."

"His achievement is as splendid as it is unique."

Secretary Wilson said:

"The peace conference and its results are due to President Roosevelt and his genius for doing great things at the right time."

Senator Foraker of the Foreign Relations Committee said:

"I think the President, the whole country and all the world are to be congratulated. Japan is entitled to the highest praise for her generosity in the matter, but her willingness to make peace was perhaps her greatest achievement. Without that the splendid management of the whole matter by President Roosevelt. His action is without precedent and he is entitled to and will receive the very highest credit. I sincerely hope that the peace will be enduring."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The first news of the agreement between the Russian and Japanese peace envoys was astounding to Washington. No one expected an agreement to-day, if at all, and the concessions made by the Japanese caused great surprise.

Among the few diplomats in Washington and in Government circles great gratification was expressed.

It is agreed that one of the greatest diplomatic moves the world ever knew has been successful, and unlimited praise is given to President Roosevelt.

Officials of the State Department, reticent until official details are known, do not withhold expressions of delight that the war is over.

An armistice is the next step, and it is expected here that that question will be quickly settled. Hostilities will cease at once, and it is likely that the belligerent armies will soon withdraw.

The operations of the armies have made Manchuria a barren waste, and it will be the work of months for thousands of Chinese to repair the damage.

That the Japanese have earned the praise of the world is the opinion here. To them it is considered belongs the credit for bringing an end to the war. The cry that Japan's resources are exhausted will probably be raised, but it is beyond doubt that Japan's credit is still good and that she could have gone on fighting.

"Mr. Witte has won a great diplomatic victory, so great that it has staggered even him, but the Japanese have won a victory for humanity," is the way one Government official expressed it to-day.

The generous concessions of Japan are lauded in Washington. Her waiver of indemnity is most surprising. The cost to Japan has been enormous and it was generally thought she was entitled to some reimbursement.

Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte expressed his great satisfaction that peace was assured. He said:

"The result of the negotiations at Portsmouth, will be a source of happiness to the whole civilized world, and can hardly fail to earn for our own Government general approbation and gratitude."

Mr. Loomis, Acting Secretary of State, said:

"A great service has been rendered to all mankind by the President. He has done many useful and excellent things, but nothing greater than this."

"It is difficult at this time to measure accurately the profound and wide sweeping importance of his efforts. The outcome is a tribute to his strength of purpose, to his faith and to the power of his personality."

"The President has personally done much to bring about this much desired peaceful settlement of the war in the Far East than the world knows or perhaps will ever know."

"All the credit and gratitude that can be justly be bestowed upon a man who, in the face of dire difficulties and manifold discouragements, singled handed leads two great warring nations into peaceful ways, should generously and unreservedly be given him."

"His achievement is as splendid as it is unique."

Secretary Wilson said:

"The peace conference and its results are due to President Roosevelt and his genius for doing great things at the right time."

Senator Foraker of the Foreign Relations Committee said:

"I think the President, the whole country and all the world are to be congratulated. Japan is entitled to the highest praise for her generosity in the matter, but her willingness to make peace was perhaps her greatest achievement. Without that the splendid management of the whole matter by President Roosevelt. His action is without precedent and he is entitled to and will receive the very highest credit. I sincerely hope that the peace will be enduring."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The first news of the agreement between the Russian and Japanese peace envoys was astounding to Washington. No one expected an agreement to-day, if at all, and the concessions made by the Japanese caused great surprise.

Among the few diplomats in Washington and in Government circles great gratification was expressed.

It is agreed that one of the greatest diplomatic moves the world ever knew has been successful, and unlimited praise is given to President Roosevelt.

Officials of the State Department, reticent until official details are known, do not withhold expressions of delight that the war is over.

An armistice is the next step, and it is expected here that that question will be quickly settled. Hostilities will cease at once, and it is likely that the belligerent armies will soon withdraw.

The operations of the armies have made Manchuria a barren waste, and it will be the work of months for thousands of Chinese to repair the damage.

That the Japanese have earned the praise of the world is the opinion here. To them it is considered belongs the credit for bringing an end to the war. The cry that Japan's resources are exhausted will probably be raised, but it is beyond doubt that Japan's credit is still good and that she could have gone on fighting.

"Mr. Witte has won a great diplomatic victory, so great that it has staggered even him, but the Japanese have won a victory for humanity," is the way one Government official expressed it to-day.

The generous concessions of Japan are lauded in Washington. Her waiver of indemnity is most surprising. The cost to Japan has been enormous and it was generally thought she was entitled to some reimbursement.

Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte expressed his great satisfaction that peace was assured. He said:

"The result of the negotiations at Portsmouth, will be a source of happiness to the whole civilized world, and can hardly fail to earn for our own Government general approbation and gratitude."

Mr. Loomis, Acting Secretary of State, said:

"A great service has been rendered to all mankind by the President. He has done many useful and excellent things, but nothing greater than this."

"It is difficult at this time to measure accurately the profound and wide sweeping importance of his efforts. The outcome is a tribute to his strength of purpose, to his faith and to the power of his personality."

"The President has personally done much to bring about this much desired peaceful settlement of the war in the Far East than the world knows or perhaps will ever know."

"All the credit and gratitude that can be justly be bestowed upon a man who, in the face of dire difficulties and manifold discouragements, singled handed leads two great warring nations into peaceful ways, should generously and unreservedly be given him."

"His achievement is as splendid as it is unique."

Secretary Wilson said:

"The peace conference and its results are due to President Roosevelt and his genius for doing great things at the right time."

Senator Foraker of the Foreign Relations Committee said:

"I think the President, the whole country and all the world are to be congratulated. Japan is entitled to the highest praise for her generosity in the matter, but her willingness to make peace was perhaps her greatest achievement. Without that the splendid management of the whole matter by President Roosevelt. His action is without precedent and he is entitled to and will receive the very highest credit. I sincerely hope that the peace will be enduring."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The first news of the agreement between the Russian and Japanese peace envoys was astounding to Washington. No one expected an agreement to-day, if at all, and the concessions made by the Japanese caused great surprise.

Among the few diplomats in Washington and in Government circles great gratification was expressed.

It is agreed that one of the greatest diplomatic moves the world ever knew has been successful, and unlimited praise is given to President Roosevelt.

Officials of the State Department, reticent until official details are known, do not withhold expressions of delight that the war is over.

An armistice is the next step, and it is expected here that that question will be quickly settled. Hostilities will cease at once, and it is likely that the belligerent armies will soon withdraw.

The operations of the armies have made Manchuria a barren waste, and it will be the work of months for thousands of Chinese to repair the damage.

That the Japanese have earned the praise of the world is the opinion here. To them it is considered belongs the credit for bringing an end to the war. The cry that Japan's resources are exhausted will probably be raised, but it is beyond doubt that Japan's credit is still good and that she could have gone on fighting.

"Mr. Witte has won a great diplomatic victory, so great that it has staggered even him, but the Japanese have won a victory for humanity," is the way one Government official expressed it to-day.

The generous concessions of Japan are lauded in Washington. Her waiver of indemnity is most surprising. The cost to Japan has been enormous and it was generally thought she was entitled to some reimbursement.

Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte expressed his great satisfaction that peace was assured. He said:

"The result of the negotiations at Portsmouth, will be a source of happiness to the whole civilized world, and can hardly fail to earn for our own Government general approbation and gratitude."

Mr. Loomis, Acting Secretary of State, said:

"A great service has been rendered to all mankind by the President. He has done many useful and excellent things, but nothing greater than this."

"It is difficult at this time to measure accurately the profound and wide sweeping importance of his efforts. The outcome is a tribute to his strength of purpose, to his faith and to the power of his personality."

"The President has personally done much to bring about this much desired peaceful settlement of the war in the Far East than the world knows or perhaps will ever know."

"All the credit and gratitude that can be justly be bestowed upon a man who, in the face of dire difficulties and manifold discouragements, singled handed leads two great warring nations into peaceful ways, should generously and unreservedly be given him."

"His achievement is as splendid as it is unique."

Secretary Wilson said:

"The peace conference and its results are due to President Roosevelt and his genius for doing great things at the right time."

Senator Foraker of the Foreign Relations Committee said:

"I think the President, the whole country and all the world are to be congratulated. Japan is entitled to the highest praise for her generosity in the matter, but her willingness to make peace was perhaps her greatest achievement. Without that the splendid management of the whole matter by President Roosevelt. His action is without precedent and he is entitled to and will receive the very highest credit. I sincerely hope that the peace will be enduring."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The first news of the agreement between the Russian and Japanese peace envoys was astounding to Washington. No one expected an agreement to-day, if at all, and the concessions made by the Japanese caused great surprise.

Among the few diplomats in Washington and in Government circles great gratification was expressed.

It is agreed that one of the greatest diplomatic moves the world ever knew has been successful, and unlimited praise is given to President Roosevelt.

Officials of the State Department, reticent until official details are known, do not withhold expressions of delight that the war is over.

An armistice is the next step, and it is expected here that that question will be quickly settled. Hostilities will cease at once, and it is likely that the belligerent armies will soon withdraw.

The operations of the armies have made Manchuria a barren waste, and it will be the work of months for thousands of Chinese to repair the damage.

That the Japanese have earned the praise of the world is the opinion here. To them it is considered belongs the credit for bringing an end to the war. The cry that Japan's resources are exhausted will probably be raised, but it is beyond doubt that Japan's credit is still good and that she could have gone on fighting.

"Mr. Witte has won a great diplomatic victory, so great that it has staggered even him, but the Japanese have won a victory for humanity," is the way one Government official expressed it to-day.

The generous concessions of Japan are lauded in Washington. Her waiver of indemnity is most surprising. The cost to Japan has been enormous and it was generally thought she was entitled to some reimbursement.

Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte expressed his great satisfaction that peace was assured. He said:

"The result of the negotiations at Portsmouth, will be a source of happiness to the whole civilized world, and can hardly fail to earn for our own Government general approbation and gratitude."

Mr. Loomis, Acting Secretary of State, said:

"A great service has been rendered to all mankind by the President. He has done many useful and excellent things, but nothing greater than this."

"It is difficult at this time to measure accurately the profound and wide sweeping importance of his efforts. The outcome is a tribute to his strength of purpose, to his faith and to the power of his personality."

"The President has personally done much to bring about this much desired peaceful settlement of the war in the Far East than the world knows or perhaps will ever know."

"All the credit and gratitude that can be justly be bestowed upon a man who, in the face of dire difficulties and manifold discouragements, singled handed leads two great warring nations into peaceful ways, should generously and unreservedly be given him."

"His achievement is as splendid as it is unique."

Secretary Wilson said:

"The peace conference and its results are due to President Roosevelt and his genius for doing great things at the right time."

Senator Foraker of the Foreign Relations Committee said:

"I think the President, the whole country and all the world are to be congratulated. Japan is entitled to the highest praise for her generosity in the matter, but her willingness to make peace was perhaps her greatest achievement. Without that the splendid management of the whole matter by President Roosevelt. His action is without precedent and he is entitled to and will receive the very highest credit. I sincerely hope that the peace will be enduring."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The first news of the agreement between the Russian and Japanese peace envoys was astounding to Washington. No one expected an agreement to-day, if at all, and the concessions made by the Japanese caused great surprise.

Among the few diplomats in Washington and in Government circles great gratification was expressed.

It is agreed that one of the greatest diplomatic moves the world ever knew has been successful, and unlimited praise is given to President Roosevelt.

Officials of the State Department, reticent until official details are known, do not withhold expressions of delight that the war is over.

An armistice is the next step, and it is expected here that that question will be quickly settled. Hostilities will cease at once, and it is likely that the belligerent armies will soon withdraw.

The operations of the armies have made Manchuria a barren waste, and it will be the work of months for thousands of Chinese to repair the damage.

That the Japanese have earned the praise of the world is the opinion here. To them it is considered belongs the credit for bringing an end to the war. The cry that Japan's resources are exhausted will probably be raised, but it is beyond doubt that Japan's credit is still good and that she could have gone on fighting.

"Mr. Witte has won a great diplomatic victory, so great that it has staggered even him, but the Japanese have won a victory for humanity," is the way one Government official expressed it to-day.

The generous concessions of Japan are lauded in Washington. Her waiver of indemnity is most surprising. The cost to Japan has been enormous and it was generally thought she was entitled to some reimbursement.

Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte expressed his great satisfaction that peace was assured. He said:

"The result of the negotiations at Portsmouth, will be a source of happiness to the whole civilized world, and can hardly fail to earn for our own Government general approbation and gratitude."

Mr. Loomis, Acting Secretary of State, said:

"A great service has been rendered to all mankind by the President. He has done many useful and excellent things, but nothing greater than this."

"It is difficult at this time to measure accurately the profound and wide sweeping importance of his efforts. The outcome is a tribute to his strength of purpose, to his faith and to the power of his personality."

"The President has personally done much to bring about this much desired peaceful settlement of the war in the Far East than the world knows or perhaps will ever know."

"All the credit and gratitude that can be justly be bestowed upon a man who, in the face of dire difficulties and manifold discouragements, singled handed leads two great warring nations into peaceful ways, should generously and unreservedly be given him."

"His achievement is as splendid as it is unique."

Secretary Wilson said:

"The peace conference and its results are due to President Roosevelt and his genius for doing great things at the right time."

Senator Foraker of the Foreign Relations Committee said:

"I think the President, the whole country and all the world are to be congratulated. Japan is entitled to the highest praise for her generosity in the matter, but her willingness to make peace was perhaps her greatest achievement. Without that the splendid management of the whole matter by President Roosevelt. His action is without precedent and he is entitled to and will receive the very